

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Matinee at One o'clock.—FAIR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BOHEMIAN GIGS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—TAKING A BUTTER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MICK OF THE WOODS.—HELEN BOHANNON.—BLACK THORN.—LOVE AND MURDER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FOUR GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALIENS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. A FINE DIA. OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY—AT 5 AND 7 1/2 P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTER, Mechanic Hall, 471 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN SONGS, DANCERS, BURLINGAME, &c.—TAKING A BUTTER.

WOODS' MINSTER, 414 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN SONGS, DANCERS, &c.—TAKING A BUTTER.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BARNUM'S MINSTER, 414 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN SONGS, DANCERS, &c.—TAKING A BUTTER.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 435 Broadway.—GRAND AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and Evening.

ROSE CHAPEL, 715 Broadway.—THE THEATROCRONON OF THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GIGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN SONGS, DANCERS, &c.—TAKING A BUTTER.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—CHRISTIAN SONGS, DANCERS, &c.—TAKING A BUTTER.

New York, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

General Grant was summoned to Washington on Thursday night from the Army of the Potomac, and returned next morning on a special train, accompanied by General Meade. The object of his sudden visit is, of course, not revealed; but if we may judge from the effects of previous interference with military matters, where other generals were concerned, it would seem to bode no good towards the success of our arms. General Grant left immediately for the West. His appearance at Mr. Seward's dinner and the President's levee is graphically reported. At the former he talked little, but looked "unutterable things." At the latter, we are told that he "blushed like a girl," and "perished profusely when the hand shaking was going on. He is described as being very shabbily dressed, having 'lost the key of his trunk,' and this might account for the blush; for even a hero, wearing tarnished gold lace and a three-barred coat in the presence of a distinguished and elegantly costumed assembly, might naturally be presumed to feel 'all the difference of a soldier' whose clothes were rather shabby. But he was a hero, nevertheless, whose deeds and name are brighter than new buttons or sparkling shoulder straps.

The only news from West Virginia is the arrival of Gen. Sigel at his headquarters in Cumberland, Md.

News from Norfolk yesterday states that on the afternoon of Wednesday our picket line, composed of the Second Colored Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Cook commanding, was attacked by a force of the enemy near Suffolk, supported, as was afterwards ascertained, by four regiments of infantry, one regiment and squadron of cavalry, and two full batteries. Our pickets fell back to Barner's Hill, when other troops were sent to their assistance. Seeing the strength of our supporting columns, the enemy did not continue his pursuit farther, but retired, not, however, until some brisk skirmishing occurred, in which the colored soldiers took part and made a brave stand, being struck with a panic, and at other times fighting bravely. Our loss is about one hundred missing. The list of killed is not ascertained.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated yesterday, relates the arrival of Kit Carson at Santa Fe, after a successful campaign against the Navajo Indians, rebel allies, whom he virtually subdued, having captured 700 of the fiercest and killed the principal chiefs.

General Banks is about to make a movement in which it is said he will command a larger and more powerful army than he ever led before.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from Dr. D. F. Nesell, Surgeon of the United States steamer Clifton, who has lately been released from imprisonment in rebellion. In the same connection will be found the names of the killed and wounded on the Union gunboat Clifton and Sachem in the action at Sabine Pass in September last, together with a complete list of the Union officers who are now prisoners of war west of the Mississippi.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday additional petitions were presented or received relative to the conflict between this city and Philadelphia. An amendment to the Internal Revenue act, in reference to distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, was submitted and referred to the Committee on Finance. A message was received from the President in reference to the eastern part of commencement of the Pacific railroad. It was referred to the committee on that subject. A resolution was adopted instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of providing aid for a branch road from Warrensburg, Missouri, to Emporia, Kansas. The Senate then took up the House joint resolution in reference to the surplus gold in the Treasury, with the amendment of Senator Sherman, authorizing the Secretary to dispose of the same to the Internal Revenue Service, in order to meet the highest bidder at any time he may propose. Other amendments were offered and rejected, and a long debate took place, when finally the resolution, substantially in this form, was adopted: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is authorized to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury, at such times and in such quantities as he may deem proper, to the highest bidder at any time he may propose." The report of the conference committee on the Deliberation bill was presented and agreed to. The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed. The appropriations for the West Point Academy were considered for some time; but, with all disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the bill for the admission as states of Nevada and Colorado was resumed for Thursday next. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, brought up the subject of contest for the seat now occupied by him, and Mr. C. A. Johnson, of Missouri, was heard in his defense. After remarks by several members, all the testimony was referred back to the Committee on Contested Elections for their further consideration. The bill for the better regulation of trade with the Indian country, and the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Appropriation bill, were passed. Bills for certain amendments of the Pension and Homestead acts were reported, but not acted upon. A bill repealing the section of the act of 1851 regulating the foreign coasting trade on the lakes was reported from the Commerce Committee and passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Metropolitan Police bill yesterday passed the Assembly. It was passed in the Senate on the 15th of last month, and therefore now only needs the signature of Governor Seymour to become a law. This bill is not designed to change the limits of the Metropolitan Police district, but to extend its powers, or effect any alteration in the working of the existing system; but it establishes a new Board of Police Commissioners for the district, and changes the terms and tenure of office. The Commissioners named in the bill are Messrs. John G. Bergen, Thomas C. Acton (the present incumbent), Joseph S. Bowditch and William Seymour.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill incorporating the National Savings Bank and authorizing the banks of the State to organize under its provisions, was reported favorably. Notice was given of a bill to authorize the Central Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad to change a part of their route. It was intended to amend the laws of 1855 to facilitate the project of written instruments by persons in the military and naval service of the United States, and several others of merely local interest.

In the Assembly the Military Committee reported favorably on the bill providing an armory for the English regiment, National Guard. Several adverse reports were received in relation to railroads in various streets of the city. The Metropolitan Police bill, as it came from the Assembly, was passed by a vote of ninety-nine to eight. The

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad bill was also passed. The Staten Island Ferry bill was recommitted.

A case of great importance to recruits was on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman. James K. Cooke, a bounty broker, was placed at the bar charged with having obtained two hundred and fifty dollars from a recruit named John J. Robinson, on the 11th of December last, by alleged false pretences. From the testimony for the prosecution it appears that Cooke represented that he was a captain in a cavalry regiment, and got himself constituted the guardian of Robinson (who is a minor), and then took him to the office of Provost Marshal Brownson, in Sixth avenue, and had him sworn in as a recruit. Cooke handed him but fifty dollars of his bounty money and promised to give him the remainder—two hundred and fifty dollars—after procuring him a seven days' furlough. Robinson, however, never received the money and consulted Captain Brownson on the subject, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Cooke, which has resulted in the present action. The case will be continued on Monday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted to cut down the "incidental expenses" estimate of the Board of Education from \$240,000 to \$140,000. The Tax Levy for the current year was then taken up. \$1,000 was added for dispensaries. The sum of \$23,500 was inserted to purchase Miss Stille's statue of Jackson. The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the preparation of a parade ground for the military. An item of \$30,000 was inserted for preparing the Manual of the Common Council. \$10,000 for a new dispensary was authorized, provided \$10,000 more be otherwise raised. An item of \$40,000 was inserted to remove obstructions at Hell Gate. \$10,000 was inserted to open Eighth avenue to Harlem river. \$100,000 was inserted to improve the Rues pavement. \$40,000 was inserted for boundary monuments for surveying. \$2,500 for each Alderman was inserted. \$40,000 was inserted to pay damages caused by the explosion in Seventy-eighth street. The item of \$2,500 for repairs of wells, pumps, &c., was reduced to \$1,000. The ordinance was then adopted. These items add about \$250,000 to the Tax Levy as recommended by the committee. A message was received from Mayor Gunther yesterday, proposing a special session of the Third Avenue Railroad. Adjourned to the 21st inst.

The Citizens' Association—an organization recently established for municipal and sanitary reform in this city—has addressed a letter to a number of leading physicians asking information regarding the public health. In a letter of reply from those gentlemen it is stated that the deaths of this city during the year 1863 were 25,106, or in one thirty-five of the population. In Philadelphia, Boston, Newark and Providence the mortality is about one in forty-three, and in London and Liverpool it is still less. The physicians think that with proper sanitary regulations the deaths could yearly be reduced thirty per cent, and strenuously urge upon the Legislature that a reform of our health laws should take place.

Mr. George Thompson, the English abolitionist, last evening delivered an address in Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn on the feeling in England in regard to the present civil war in this country. The church was crowded, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

The Calico ball for the benefit of the soldiers' families came off last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. About three thousand tickets were sold, and the ball, therefore, netted a goodly sum for the wives and children of the heroes in the field.

Judge Barnard has delivered a decision in the case of Deatrick, the alleged fraudulent bankrupt, releasing him from the Ludlow street jail. This terminates a case whose history, in one form or another, is more than a year old.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to give expression to the respect of that body for the memory of their former President, the late William Parit. The leading members of the Chamber were present and took part in the proceedings.

The Surrogate yesterday entered the decree in the long litigated Charles Hopper case, whereby the will is set aside. The Surrogate allowed costs to both parties, payable out of the estate. The case will go to the Court of Appeals. The auditor's report in the Van Note accounting was confirmed. An account of the estate of Chauncey St. John, deceased, was directed. The will of James Thompson, contested on grounds of mental incapacity, was set aside for trial.

The variations of gold had a tendency to unsettle the markets for various kinds of merchandise yesterday, and prices were altogether uncertain. Holders endeavored to obtain full price; but the marked decline in gold prevented transactions, as the views of buyers were below those of sellers in nearly or quite every description of merchandise. On "Change" quotations were dull, and, though not quotably lower, flour and wheat ruled in favor of the buyer. Freight was dull at the decline yesterday. Provisions generally were without decided change, with a fair business. Whiskey was substantially as last noted. Petroleum was irregular.

Another Irrepressible Conflict—Grant and the Directory—Which Shall Go Down?

Congress has created the grade of lieutenant general, and the acknowledged intention of Congress and the pressure of public opinion have compelled the President to confer this grade upon General Grant. This is the reward that the country bestows upon a hero for great services; but it is also more than that. It is the unqualified utterance of popular dissatisfaction with the management of the war and with those Washington men who have managed it. It is the expressed determination of the country to put the war in the hands of another man. Congress spoke only for the people when it declared that another man must be placed above that major general who, vibrating like a pendulum between the White House and the War Office—between Lincoln and Stanton—has blundered, if possible, more atrociously than either of those men could have done if let alone. General Grant in Washington, and honored with this new grade, represents the great victories of the West; but he represents far more definitely the disgust that the people feel at the weak incompetency of the President and at the bores and spirit and coarse presumption of Halleck; and he represents also the popular indisposition to trust any longer the radical mob that sustains and moves these men like so many puppets.

General Grant in Washington represents the people and the people's policy. He represents that policy which looks to the downright and earnest prosecution of the war as the only means to restore peace and save the country from the absolute ruin that faction and debt are likely to bring upon it. He stands, therefore, in a position that the virulent and unscrupulous radicals must inevitably consider hostile to their views and objects. No man who has had these earnest ideas of what should be done has escaped the hostility of the radicals; nor has any such man yet been able to stand up against the potent influences that those clamorous wields against whoever stands in their way. It is not to be supposed that these men will harmonize with Grant if he remains in Washington, or acquiesce in the policy that he will insist upon wherever he may be. Between Grant and the Directory, and the power behind the Directory, there must be the most absolute antagonism. He is the people and they are the fanatic few. They are the intrigues for power and place—jealous, vindictive and corrupt—eager only to further their own narrow views, and regardless of the great interest of the people. He is a man of the people and a soldier who has arisen to the supreme place in the army in virtue of qualities the very contrary to what the radicals require in a leader. Though all seems quiet enough just now over Grant's first few days in Washington, he must be indeed purblind who does not see that this is all superficial, and that the storm between the people on the one hand, as represented by Grant, and the factions on the other, will soon break out.

What will be the result? Hitherto, the country knows to its cost, the radicals have

had the victory in those struggles. Scott was swept aside that the President and the radicals might fight the battle of Bull Run. McClellan was overhauled that the President and the Directory might carry on ruinous campaign after campaign in Virginia, without a single victory in two years, save one achieved in defiance of their plans. Will Grant be overpowered in the same way? Will the radicals so manage affairs in Washington that the war in the East shall continue as much "a drivell and a show" as ever, though our armies shall be under the command of the hero who swept everything before him in the West? They will certainly try; but we believe that they will fail. Grant will be hard to bend to their views. He must not hesitate for a moment to come to open war with those drivellers. He must attempt no accommodation to their desires, or they will prove like the serpent that, warmed to life by the farmer's fire, killed him with its bite. He must at the first clash come clearly before the country on the issue: which shall stand and which shall fall. There can be no difficulty in the choice between the only man who seems likely to end the war and the faction that has caused all our troubles. Let Grant understand that the people will sustain him to any extent, and that while they sustain and honor him they distrust and hate the only element of power that will give him any trouble in the discharge of his duties. He may go forward boldly, therefore, to any extreme that circumstances require. He may demand the dismissal from power of the whole Cabinet if he will. The people will sustain him, and rejoice to see the national capital purged of so much political filth like another Augean stable.

Secretary Chase and the Presidency.

Secretary Chase has written the following letter to a friend of his in Ohio—

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to a friendly letter from you I write you briefly not long ago about the wishes, expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that, should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence of one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity to our country. I am, therefore, unable to accept of the nomination, and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsel may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished. Cordially your friend,

HON. JAMES C. CHASE, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

For several reasons we very greatly doubt the sincerity of this letter. In the first place, Mr. Chase's friends in Congress and upon the press urge his claims more vehemently now than ever before. Senator Pomeroy did so in a speech in the Senate on Thursday last. The Tribune of yesterday came out for Chase decidedly. This makes the letter look like a feint.

In the second place, Secretary Chase is shrewd enough to know that the people are more apt to elect a Presidential candidate who seems to decline the honor modestly than a man who appears to seek for it ardently. His injudicious friends have recently placed him in the latter position, and now he endeavors to escape from it and assume a *nolo episcopari* attitude. Doubtless he was moved to this decision by our article upon the magnanimity of General Grant in declining to run after a nomination.

In the third place, Secretary Chase has a keen eye to the main chance. He knows that, if he now declares himself a candidate against Lincoln, he must in honor retire from the Cabinet. To do this is to relinquish all chance of success. So long as he remains in the Cabinet he can use all the patronage of the Treasury Department to advance his fortunes, and consequently he clings to his portfolio; and while professing to withdraw from the field he is secretly stirring up his friends to demand the retraction of his withdrawal, thus developing his strength by a strategical retirement.

For these reasons we must decline to take Secretary Chase at his word and count him out of the contest. To us his letter reads more like a reproach to his Ohio followers for allowing the Legislature of that State to "indicate a preference" for Mr. Lincoln than like a final surrender of his claims upon the party. But, if Chase has withdrawn, it becomes a question whether he will now support Lincoln or Fremont. If the former, what was the price paid? If the latter, then we have the same irrepressible conflict in a new form in the republican ranks.

The salmon is a queer fish, very shy and very wary. Often it appears to avoid the bait just before gulping it down; and even after it is hooked it has to be allowed plenty of line and must be "played" carefully before it can be safely landed. Some of the characteristics of the salmon also distinguish Mr. Salmon P. Chase. He first boldly approaches the Presidential hook (in confidential conversations), then nibbles at it (in the Pomeroy circular), then toys with it (in his correspondence with Lincoln), and now turns away from it with well feigned disgust (in the above letter) and swims off briskly. By and by, however, we shall see him leap at it (in the Baltimore Convention), and shall reel him in to the bank and put him in our Presidential fish basket.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

We have had numerous complaints in regard to the idleness or inefficiency of the Associated Press reporters in Congress. They either do not know their duty or do not do it. They are a disgrace to the profession of the press. They give no adequate idea either of the sentiments or the words of the orators in Congress. They take pains to report uninteresting speeches in full, and neglect everything important. Only yesterday our special telegraphic correspondents assured us that Senator Brown, of Missouri, had delivered a most eloquent and scathing review of the administration, and had severely criticised President Lincoln and his blunders. We turned to the Congressional reports and found those portions of Senator Brown's speech completely ignored. Was this negligence, or was it brought about by certain influences "which may be imagined, but cannot be described," as the old phrase goes? This is not the first time we have had to object to these reports, and the reporters ought either to be changed or made to do their work in a proper manner. This is a great and important crisis, and we ought to know whether or not the Senators and Congressmen do their duty. To know this it is necessary to have satisfactory condensed reports of what they say. Let the agents of the Associated Press take this mild hint and be more enterprising and faithful hereafter.

The War and Our National Finances—Rebel and Federal Paper Currency.

When gold in Wall street, against the paper money of the government, stands as one dollar to one sixty-five, and is still tending upward from day to day, the question, like an unwelcome apparition, still thrusts itself upon us, where is all this to end? When, instead of reducing this volume of paper currency, we are constantly swelling it by new issues, the public confidence in the Treasury becomes unsettled, holders of "greenbacks" and government securities become uneasy, doubts prevail, speculation rages and a general scramble follows to escape the threatened shipwreck of the public credit.

We are now rapidly drifting to this condition of things. In round numbers, including "greenbacks," fractional currency and interest bearing legal tenders, the government has a mass of paper money amounting, we will say, to six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Before the expiration of another year there will probably be added to this volume the other two hundred and fifty millions of interest bearing legal tenders authorized, and perhaps a hundred millions of the issues of the new national banks, which will give us a federal paper money circulation of a thousand millions of dollars. If, therefore, upon our present national paper money issues of six hundred and fifty millions, gold rules at sixty-five per cent premium, will it not be more likely to rule above than under one hundred per cent premium upon a government paper circulation of a thousand millions? And when the ten dollar "greenback," bearing the portrait of "Honest Old Abe," shall be reduced, upon the gold standard, to five dollars in value, is it not likely that at the end of another year it may be diminished to three or two dollars, or as low as one dollar, from the downward tendencies of public confidence, with the still increasing mountain of our national debt? And what then? Let the paper money system of the first French republic and our old Continental currency give the answer.

Upon an estimated aggregate of three thousand millions of national debt in 1865, after July 1, there will be a yearly interest to be paid of one hundred and twenty-five millions, more or less. This, with the extraordinary expenditures resulting from the war, even with the complete suppression of the rebellion in the interval, will be as much as the country can quietly bear; for it is probable that, with the return of peace, in settling the claims for the losses incurred by loyal men, corporations, &c., on account of this war, two, three, four or five hundred millions of dollars will be added to the immovable burden of the Treasury. Disappointed in King Cotton, foreign intervention, and in the assistance expected from the Northern peace democracy, the leaders of the rebellion now rest their hopes of success on the collapse of our national paper money system. They say, let us hold out but for another year, and in the overthrow of the rickety financial fabric of the Yankee government, from the ruin and confusion which will follow throughout the North, we shall yet secure the recognition of the "Confederate States." Nor can we deny that in this matter lies our greatest danger. Nine hundred millions of expenditures against two hundred millions of receipts cannot safely be ventured beyond the present year.

The paper money system of Jeff. Davis has already collapsed. But he learned in Mississippi—and much to the disgust of John Bull—the saving virtues of repudiation. There are now, or were lately, in circulation in the rebellious States some seven hundred millions of rebel Treasury notes, or "bluebacks." The rebel Congress has neatly provided for the "funding" of this trash after this fashion:—A new issue of four hundred millions of Treasury notes has been ordered, two dollars of which till April are to be equal to three dollars of the old issues, and all of the old issues outstanding after December next are to be taxed one hundred per cent. Thus at least two hundred and thirty millions of Jeff's paper money is redeemed at once; and by this law he will doubtless make five hundred millions clear profit before December. Such are the fiscal beauties of the "confederacy;" and though at a respectful distance, we are, from the immutable laws of paper money gravitation, drifting in the same direction.

Are we not, then, called upon to provide against such possible dangers as this funding system of Jeff. Davis? What are our safeguards against such base, demoralizing and ruinous expedients? Congress might do much to uphold the national credit; but when Congress dallies with the gold gamblers, and joins hands with the whiskey speculators at the public expense, we must look elsewhere for relief. We are reduced to the alternative of depending upon our armies, under the direction of General Grant, to rescue the Treasury and the national currency and all the business affairs of the country from ruin and confusion. The country looks to General Grant for the extinguishment of the rebellion in the grand campaign which is soon to open. Meantime let all concerned prepare for a grand carnival of speculation, extravagance and high prices, unsurpassed, except in the dominions of Davis, where, even in his new Treasury notes, whiskey commands one hundred and twenty dollars a gallon, and a soldier's three months' pay will barely suffice to buy a pair of shoes.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—We see it asserted that Prince Maximilian hesitates as to going to Mexico; but that in case he should do so, he will recognize the Davis government, and that this will amount to as much as though France had done the same—in fact, will be an equivalent. We cannot see it in that light, and neither Davis nor Maximilian will be considered by us more than intruders, to be studied aside as soon as possible. The one is a traitor, and we shall soon punish him; the other we consider a poor tool in the hands of a more powerful enemy, and we shall get rid of him as soon as we have settled the first. His recognition of Davis we shall look upon as a farce. Prince Maximilian is in debt, we hear. He cannot get his imperial brother to pay the eight millions of francs he owes, which fact may force his acceptance of Napoleon's proposition. This is a new way to pay old debts, and a very bad one, as the new Emperor will find ere long to his cost.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—In another column we give a communication in relation to this important event in our history, which is of peculiar interest in view of the investigations now in progress before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This communication discloses some startling facts in relation to the

battle that were hitherto quite unknown, and which must seriously affect public opinion as to the exact share of honor for the victory that General Meade is entitled to. The letter is eminently worthy the perusal of all who take an interest in the history of the war.

THE RADICALS AFRAID OF GENERAL GRANT.—

The Evening Post is as startled at the appearance of General Grant in Washington as Macbeth was at the appearance of the ghost of Banquo. "It was with a feeling of apprehension, if not dismay," says the Post, "that the (radical portion of) public heard of the withdrawal of General Grant from active service in the Southwest in order that he might repair to Washington." "Apprehension" of what? "Dismay" at what? Are the radicals afraid that the rebellion is going to be suppressed too soon? Are they apprehensive that Grant will win laurels and establish new claims to the Presidential succession? Are they dismayed at the thought that he, and not some political tool, may be the chosen candidate of the people?

"A political capital," says the Post, "is generally the centre of political intrigues, and the self-seeking and squabbles for personal ascendancy, the strifes, jealousies and factions which gather around the Presidential candidacy, are apt to dull the nicest good sense and dim the finest gold of integrity. Under these circumstances it is a relief," says the Post, "to be told that General Grant has been summoned to Washington to consult with others on the military position, and that he will not be taken out of the field." This tells the whole story. The Post is alarmed at General Grant's "political capital." It is afraid that some of "the factions" may "gather around him." It is dismayed at the idea that he may win in the Presidential field the same victories that he has won on the field of battle.

"Our trust is, therefore," adds the Post, "that General Grant will not be detained at Washington longer than is necessary to a full understanding of the part which each army is to play in the grand drama, and that the politicians, after they shall have shaken his hand and hurried him on or twice, will allow him to go away to the discharge of his military duties without having whispered anything wrong in his ear." The Post should put its "trust" neither in princes nor politicians. The Post people ought to know the Washington politicians better than to imagine they will let General Grant go with a mere shake of the hand and a hurrah. There may be no "whispers of anything wrong"—for General Grant would not listen to anything wrong—but there will be—yes, there is—much talk about doing the right thing and giving General Grant the honors he has fairly earned. No doubt the Post would like to have Grant sent to the field, or put under the field, or turned out of the field, as General McClellan was; but the radical faction is not strong enough for Grant, although it was too strong for patient Little Mac. Very naturally the Post objects strongly to having Grant "detained in Washington," but the people all hope to have him detained there—in the White House—for about four years after March 4, 1865.

THE WHITE SOUTHERN REFUGEES AT CAIRO.—

A DREADFUL PICTURE.—We have received from the Cairo (Illinois) Relief Association a copy of a circular concerning the Southern white refugees in the care of the Association—their condition, numbers and wants—which presents a dreadful picture of the inside horrors of the rebellion. These unfortunate refugees, we are thus informed, are landed by government transports at Cairo "at all hours of the night and day. They are left shelterless and penniless—their future an aimless blank." Two hundred have thus been landed from a single steamer, and "the average number per month exceeds two thousand, with the prospect of an increase rather than a diminution of arrivals." Some few come with teams, some few have a little money, but in general these exiles from rebellion are utterly destitute, and "ninety-tenths of all are women and children, four-fifths of whom are children of tender years." And they are all whites.

They are refugees from the rebel reign of terror which has made a pandemonium of all the country bordering on the lower Mississippi. They say that their able bodied men have been conscripted into the rebel service; or, in attempting to fly, have been hunted by bloodhounds and shot down like wild beasts; that their crops have been destroyed, their lands laid waste, their cattle and teams driven off, their granaries robbed, their cotton burned, their houses sacked and razed, their women and children stripped of their clothing, and turned naked upon the world; that their men, charged with disloyalty to the rebellion, have been hanged in front of their own dwellings; that their children, interceding, have been shot; that mothers, imploring mercy, have had their infants stabbed at their breasts; and that the rich and the poor alike are prostrate, smitten and suppliant from their very destitution.

Such are the horrors which have driven and are driving these distressed white refugees to Cairo by hundreds and by thousands. They are suffering from exposure, from want of food and clothing and from sickness, and the number of their sick is rapidly increasing. The government supplies them "rations of flour and bacon, with fuel and the occupancy of one small barrack," but furnishes them neither stoves, medical attendance nor transportation beyond the post. Private contributions have done much to lighten the labors of the "Relief Association," but the work is increasing upon their hands beyond their means.

The Association, therefore, calls for relief. We submit their appeal to the attention of Congress; for Congress, we think, should do something for these most unfortunate of all our suffering people, these utterly homeless and destitute Southern white exiles at Cairo. Meantime, as this circular informs us, money for their relief may be remitted in drafts to A. B. Safford, Treasurer, Cairo Relief Association; and goods through the Sanitary Commission, marked "White Refugees, Cairo, Illinois." We call upon Congress and upon our abolition philanthropists to turn their attention for a moment to these "white refugees," and to give them, as well as their black brethren, a helping hand.

DENMARK REJECTS THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—

The peace conference proposed by the English government, and accepted conditionally by Austria and Prussia, has been, as appears from the latest European advices, rejected by Denmark. It stands to reason that the government could not agree to a conference unless her enemies granted an armistice. To have the fight

ing continue while the conference was being discussed were simply absurd, and Denmark will secure the sympathy of Europe by her bold resolve. The Danes at Alsen are in such a position as to be able to make a stand which must insure delay. The German allies, who are already vastly jealous of each other, during this delay may become divided, and those who are endeavoring to secure a peace may find their opportunities thus increased. Be that as it may, Denmark, in rejecting England's absurd offer, throws upon the latter the choice of immediate action or a disgraceful backing out from the position she has assumed in the Helstein question. We await with interest England's further action in this matter. France, it is evident, will keep out of the melee until she can with profit take a part in it.

GENERAL BUN'S DEPARTMENT.

Interesting from the Indian Country.—Rebel Designs in the Far Southwest, &c.

Fort Sumner, Ark., March 10, 1864.

A citizen of Santa Fe, who reached here to-day via the Chocoma train, says that reports of the rebels are in great fear of a rebel raid through their country in case of the federal occupation of the entire southwest and the necessity of the rebels finding an outlet in that Territory. General Herron having blocked all the routes to Mexico or the Rio Grande.

A convention of the Choctaws has been called, to meet in the middle of April. It will embrace all the leading men of the tribe. The rebel General Maxey has failed to induce the Choctaws to continue their relations with the rebel government. The convention will propose the old terms of allegiance to the United States.

The chief, Jack McDuff, circulated over four thousand copies of the President's amnesty proclamation, which was received with great popularity by the Choctaws, but the Choctaws are still maintaining mainly to the influence of General Cooper, their old Indian agent.

General Hunt arrived yesterday. General Kimball, the superintendent of enrolling voters, also arrived.

General Magruder, it is said, accompanied General Price on his return to Camden, and spent two weeks at his headquarters.

Kit Carson's Indian Campaign.

San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

Letters from J. Ross Brown, dated Tucson, Arizona, February 6, state that Kit Carson arrived at Santa Fe after a very successful campaign against the Navajo Indians. He brought over two hundred and eighty prisoners, leaving over five hundred with Colonel Canby, to be removed as soon as their families could be gathered.

The Navajos are virtually subdued, and their principal chief killed. Governor Goodman had temporarily established his headquarters near the confluence of the Salinas and Rio Verde, where he was engaged in establishing a civil government for Arizona. Nearly every white man in the Territory was a candidate for Congress. Sixteen Mexicans were recently killed by the Apaches. News from the gold placers was favorable.

A large emigration from California is expected.

Italian Opera.

There was another Faust house at the Academy of Music last evening—that is, there were thousands and thousands crowded into the building. Ladies were standing around the balcony seats, while behind them were rows of gentlemen, all evidently content to stand through the performance rather than miss it. The scene in Irving place, before the commencement of the opera, was animated to a degree. Policemen were, we are sorry to say, using very bad and profane language to the hundreds of ladies who were literally endeavoring to get up to the pavement and let out their precious heads in finely dressed ladies. The drivers were impatient to the policemen, and thus the confusion grew greater and greater. This lasted for an hour at least.

Inside the Academy of Music the night presented an unusually brilliant scene. The performance passed off admirably. Miss Kellogg was in fine voice and was deservedly applauded. Her singing and acting were also in fine voice. On this occasion Herr Hermann undertook the role of Mephistopheles, owing to the indisposition of the Italian actor, who was very successful, meeting with several ovations. His voice is of a most pleasing quality and he acts well. The grand duet, "Chorus was sung by the chorus, and was of course an immense success. It was encored amid shouts of applause. The performance was throughout unusually brilliant.

To-day there will be a Faust matinee, and then we shall have no more opera until the 28th, Easter Monday.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR," THE FOURTEENTH STREET NEWSPAPER.

"The Spirit of the Fair" is the title of a